

# Southern Standard.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING, AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF WARREN AND ADJOINING COUNTIES

By STANDARD PUBLISHING CO.

McMINNVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883.

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## General Directory.

### CHURCHES.

**Southern Methodist**—Rev. H. B. Reams, pastor; services every second and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m., and at night every Sunday. Prayer-meeting Wednesday night.  
**Christian**—Services every Sunday. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.  
**Methodist**—Rev. F. W. Henck pastor; services first and third Sundays; prayer-meeting every Thursday night.  
**Presbyterian**—Rev. A. E. Grover pastor; services every Sunday and night; prayer-meeting every Wednesday night.  
**Cumberland Presbyterian**—Rev. pastor; services every Sunday and at night; prayer-meeting Wednesday night.

### Mails.

Tellahoma to McMinnville arrives 2:50 p. m. Leaves 6:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.  
McMinnville to Sparta, arrives 6:00 a. m., leaves 8 p. m., daily.  
To Beersheba Springs, arrives 8 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, leaves 6 a. m. same days.  
To Smithville, (route No. 19299) arrives 12 m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, departs 1 p. m. same days.  
To Rock Island, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 5 p. m., leaves 8 a. m. same days.  
To Smithville (route No. 19298) arrives Monday and Friday at 8 p. m., departs 6 a. m. same days.  
To Woodbury, arrives Wednesday and Friday 6 a. m., leaves 5 a. m. same days.  
To Horsehoe Falls, arrives Monday and Thursday 12 m., departs 2 p. m. same days.

### COURTS.

**CHANCERY**—Sits 1st Monday in May and November; John W. Burton, Judge; J. C. Biles, Clerk.  
**CIRCUIT**—Sits Tuesday after 4th Monday in January, May, and September; J. J. Williams, Judge; A. J. Carl, Clerk.  
**COUNTY**—Sits by quorum 1st Monday in every month; full court every quarter; John W. Towles, Esq., Chairman; A. H. Gross, Clerk.

**OTHER COUNTY OFFICIALS**—H. P. Maxwell, Sheriff; Jno. L. Jacob, Register; H. A. Cunningham, Trustee and Tax Collector; Geo. T. Purvis, Ranger; R. M. Arco, Jailor; Sam O'Neal, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

### LODGES.

**F. & A. M.**—Warren, No. 125—1st Monday night in every month, in their hall over the court room. JAS. W. HOWARD, W. M.  
**ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER**—3rd Thursday night in every month. B. KENNEDY, H. P.  
**I. O. O. F.**—McMinnville, No. 146; every Tuesday night, in their hall over H. H. Faulkner's. JAS. M. MOFFITT, N. G.  
**KNIGHTS OF HONOR**—Mountain City, No. 140; meets in Masonic hall 2d and 4th Monday nights in every month. B. KENNEDY, D.  
**KNIGHTS AND LADY'S HONOR**—2nd and 4th Thursday nights in every month. B. KENNEDY, P.  
**A. O. U. W.**—meets 1st and 3d Thursday nights in each month in Odd Fellows hall. L. C. TURPIN, M. W.

W. T. Murray. Frank Spurlock.  
**MURRAY, MARCBANKS & SPURLOCK,**  
**Attorneys at Law**  
Office corner North and Chancery streets  
McMINNVILLE, TENN.

**LIVERY, SALE & FEED STABLE.**  
**John Ramsey & Son.**

**WANTED**—To buy Horses and mules Also to sell. General livery and transfer business. Call and see us.  
Jan. 14, '82. JNO. RAMSEY & SON.

**PRESERVE YOUR HAIR!**

No Further Excuse for GRAY HAIR with those who prefer its being the former color.

**F. W. Greenhalge's**  
(Nashville, Tenn.)

**RESTORER**  
Does not gum the hair; will not stain the skin; dispenses with the necessity for shampooing by keeping the hair and scalp clean and clean, which will save you more money than the Restorer will cost you; speedily restores gray hair to its former color, cleans the head of all dandruff, itching, humors, etc.; promotes growth of the hair, prevents its falling out, and renders it soft, glossy and beautiful. Sold at the reasonable price of

**50c A BOTTLE.**

The bottles hold as much as the dollar bottles of other kinds, and the quality is guaranteed equal to any in use, as nothing but strictly first-class articles enter its composition. Give it a trial, and if it fails to satisfy you, be sure to return it and get your money back.

Sold by all Druggists.

**NEW LAW FIRM.**

**Smallman & Whitson,**

**Attorneys and Solicitors**

Room No. 4 Legal Row,  
McMINNVILLE, TENN.  
Specialties—Prompt attention to Business  
Prompt remittance of collections.

**Howard Female College,**

Gallatin, Tenn.

A. M. BURNEY, President; G. J. CLARK, Associate Principal; Miss Pattie Malone, Collegiate Department; Miss Mollie Heer, Junior, Preparatory Department; Mrs. E. C. Cartwright, Music Department; Miss Lola T. Morton, Art Department.

A non-denominational school for Young Ladies, conducted upon its own merits, offering first-class accommodations and facilities for a thorough education.

Board \$12.50 a month. Tuition and music and ornamental branches at usual rates. For further information or circulars, address the President at Gallatin, Tenn.

## THE BEAUTIFUL.

Beautiful faces are those that wear—  
It matters little if dark or fair—  
Whole-souled honesty printed there.  
Beautiful eyes are those that show,  
Like crystal panes where hearth fires glow,  
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.  
Beautiful lips are those whose words,  
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,  
Yet whose utterance prudence guards.  
Beautiful hands are those that do  
Work that is earnest and brave and true,  
Moment by moment the long day through.  
Beautiful feet are those that go  
On kindly ministry to and fro,  
Down lowliest ways if God wills so.  
Beautiful shoulders are they that bear  
Ceaseless burdens of homely care  
With patience, grace, and daily prayer.  
Beautiful lives are those that bless—  
Silent rivers of happiness,  
Whose hidden fountains but few may guess.  
Beautiful twilight at set of sun,  
Beautiful goal with race well run,  
Beautiful rest with work well done.  
Beautiful grave where grasses creep,  
Where brown leaves fall, where drifts lie deep  
Over worn out hands—oh, beautiful sleep!

## THE MULE.

**Southern Industries.**  
We copy below an article written by the late Mark R. Cockrill on the mule, which, like everything from the pen of that gentleman, is full of sound, practical sense. The article was written in 1854, but is as applicable to the present as if it had been prepared at the present time:  
"The mule is the great field laborer in the commanding staples of the South, cotton, sugar, and rice; and as he is one of the annual exports of Tennessee, and as he will continue to be so, he is destined to hold even a higher position than heretofore among the live stock of the State. The large, heavy-boned mules produced from overgrown jacks of excessive heavy bone or improper pampering are generally lazy, or soon become so by labor, and become very slow; their driver may force them on, but in a few steps they take their slow, natural gait again. Such mules are, therefore, almost worthless, and should not be bred, if it can be avoided. The most perfect mules are not to be expected from the excessively large, coarse-boned jacks, or excessive high feeding, but from the laws of nature carried out to the greatest perfection by skillful breeding and feeding.  
"An error has existed for many years, and still exists, concerning the size of mules. Size has been made a measure of value, almost regardless of form and spirit; and so it has been in their sire, the jack.  
"I have been employing a mule team for twenty-five years in the cultivation of cotton in Mississippi, and my team now numbers one hundred. In this time I have used every variety of the mule (except the most inferior kind) which has ever been grown. At the commencement of my planting operations I adopted the prevalent error that size was the measure of value; and pursued it for many years, much to my prejudice. By long trial, and by comparing the relative performances and lastingness of the large team which I have used, aided by observation and reflection, I am fully satisfied that the medium-sized mule, full of spirit and action, with a neat, firm leg, and a round body, with his levers set right for easy motion, his head and ears up, ready to move at the word, is the animal of most value of his kind.  
"The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. The jack, when grown within the scope of these laws, is a small animal; the mule a medium between the jack and the horse. Both the jack and the mule, by a hot-bed growth, may be forced to be large animals. But in this forcing process, now more extensively pursued by Kentucky than any other State, what has been gained, and what has been lost? They have gained large bone, coarse animals of large size, and at an early age full of defects, and soon ready to decay, because subject to disease, and large consumers of food. They have lost symmetry, spirit, action, lasting endurance, and permanent value.  
"The farmers of Kentucky seem not to have taken a proper distinction between animals intended for active labor and those intended for the slaughter pen. The mule must be large enough to master his draught; and a medium size is large enough for all the work of the South, which is and will continue to be the great market for mule growers.  
"The error that I especially aim at is the abandonment of almost everything else for size. The best combina-

tion of the requisite qualities in the mule is not found in the production of a hot-bed policy, which, by constant feeding with everything that will hasten growth, brings out a large, coarse, forced, overgrown, awkward animal, who decays as rapidly as he has been grown. If he were intended for the slaughter-pen, this method of growing is correct; but when he is designed for the valleys of the Southern rivers, where his service is active and his rations not very select, he wants more game, more spirit and action, more symmetry, and not too much size. Hence, our Tennessee mules, the produce of spirited jacks, are really more valuable to Southern planters than the produce of Kentucky under the present system.

"This, no doubt, to some extent, is the fault of the purchasers South, who have not generally discovered their error. They demand large sizes and pay in proportion to size; and this, in part, explains the policy of Kentucky. My opinion is that size in a mule is worth nothing after they reach fifteen hands high, and that many under that height come up to the standard value, fitted for cotton plantations.

"When compared to the blood horse the mule is unfit for the saddle, pleasure carriage, or any harness requiring rapid motion. His sire is an animal of slothful tendencies, of slow motion generally, and hence the necessity of improving this quality in the jack. Give him spirit, and action, and stamina, rather than great height. One conforms to the law of nature, and the other violates them.

"The Spanish and Maltese jacks have spirit generally, and for that reason are valuable as a cross; but they come to us without stamina and with a contracted chest. These faults must be remedied by proper crossing before they will produce the mule best fitted for the malarial districts of the Southern rivers.  
"It is our policy to grow the mule that will prove to be most valuable to the cultivators of the South, and rely upon their following their interests, when explained to them and proven, upon trial, to be true.

"What I have learned upon this subject is not from heresy. I have purchased and grown all the mules which I have driven for twenty-five years in Mississippi. I have had that opportunity of knowing what they have done, and these opinions are the results of experience. This knowledge would have been of service to me in the commencement of my business, and I communicate it for the benefit of those who may adopt my opinions hereafter."

## Caked Udder.

Cor. Breeder's Live Stock Journal.

Two of my fine grade heifers that came in milk during the summer made me a great deal of trouble and suffered intensely themselves from the caking of their udders before calving. One of them became so bad that she could not lie down, and after working upon her most of the time for twenty-four hours, in the hope to allay the inflammation and start the milk, I gave her up as incurable. About that time a friend called upon me, and I at once asked him to look at my heifer. I told him I would sell her for five dollars. He smiled and told me not to get excited over her, and said he could relieve her in twenty minutes and cure her in two or three days. He directed me to put six quarts of oats into a kettle with a pint of vinegar and a pint of water, and boil them till heated through. While I was doing that he took a grain bag and sewed both ends of a doubled towel on to the side of it, so as to make a sort of T of it, the bag being the top piece. This he put around her body and fastened it with strings. The towel portion was carried under her udder behind and brought up so as to be fastened by strings to the bag over her back. This made a pouch surrounding the udder. Into this, while yet hot—too hot at any rate for my hand—my friend poured the oats, not all at once, but by degrees and at different points. The relief was almost instantaneous. In less than twenty minutes she had lain down. She went to sleep and slept quietly nearly three hours, when I drove her up and examined her udder. It had become pliable, and for the first time I was able to start the milk. After that I had no further trouble with her. Three days later she calved, and has been doing well since. The timely arrival of my friend saved me at least \$75.

A joyous evening often leads to a sorrowful morning.

## Sheep vs. Cattle.

It is important in all branches of industry to consider the sources of income, and their availability at short periods. Sheep afford a double income annually—lambs and wool—and they are about equal in value. The power of assimilating food is one of the most important of animal functions. Sir J. B. Lawes in his experiments to determine the percentage of food utilized, or stored up, by different animals, found that sheep stored up, in increased weight, twelve per cent. of the dry food consumed, whilst cattle only laid up increased weight eight per cent., that is, 8 1/2 pounds of dry food increased the weight of sheep as much as 12 1/2 did that of cattle. So that, if these experiments are to be trusted, sheep must be considered as excellent utilizers of food—as producing at least as many pounds of mutton, besides the wool, from a given quantity of food as can be produced of beef; and as the best mutton brings as high a price as the best beef, it would appear on this basis that sheep would give the fleece as extra profit over cattle. On this view, sheep on suitable lands, must be considered the most profitable of farm stock. It is true, the dairy cow brings her profitable flow of milk to offset the fleece of sheep; but the good dairy cow does not lay on flesh while in milk as does the sheep while growing the fleece.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

## Small Young Beef.

Fashions, habits and tastes are generally the result, to a greater or less extent, of caprice on the part of somebody. But the most capricious generally yield in time to circumstances, if not to their own better judgment. The time when very large and very fat beef—ox beef—was in most popular demand has gone by, although there are many who from sheer force of habit still prefer it. But the demand for well-marbled, juicy, tender beef, such as is produced by thrifty young animals of from one and a quarter to two and a half years old, of compact form, finely and closely built throughout, is fast superseding it. And so it should, for, from every economical consideration, it is much to be preferred. Circumstances undoubtedly justify, and will probably continue to justify for many years yet, the feeding of strictly beef-producing animals to a much greater age than two years, but every pound of beef produced after about that age is made at a very considerable loss as compared with making a like amount from another younger animal.  
If the dairymen of the country could see that their own interest lies in elevating the quality of their products, and ungrudgingly feeding their skim-milk and other by products to the calves which they now deacon, thus putting them on the road to profitable meat production, it would be an immeasurable benefit to the country at large. More and better young meat producing animals is a pressing need of the country at large to-day. When the supply of young animals is sufficient to meet the demand of the country no animal grown for beef alone will ever be permitted to live beyond two years. There will always be old cows, and oxen enough to supply "mature meat" for the small number of people whose habit of eating old tough meat is incurable.

It may not be amiss to quote in this connection two of the "facts" which it is claimed have been established at the Ontario Experiment Farm at Guelph, viz.:  
"It is thirty per cent. more profitable to prepare and dispose of fattening cattle at two years old than to keep them up to three years."  
"No cattle beast whatever will pay for the direct increase to its weight from the consumption of any kind or quantity of food."—*Breeders' Journal.*

## Cow-Itch.

The itch is a parasitic disease. The simplest and best application for it is an ointment of salt butter, or lard, and kerosene in equal parts, thoroughly and frequently rubbed into all the affected places with the fingers. But nine tenths of the cases supposed to be the itch are some other skin disease caused by something else. Frequently the disease is too deep seated to be reached by any external application. Many arsenical or mercurial ointments are recommended for such diseases, but it is better to avoid their use entirely. It is a safe rule never to use any poisonous preparation except by the advice of a competent veterinarian or some good physician.—*Ex.*

## Oiling Wagon Wheels and other Woodwork.

Mr. Allen E. Smith reports to the *Farmer's Review* an experience in oiling wagon wheels and other woodwork. He says:

"I have a wagon of which, six years ago, the felloes shrunk so the tires became loose. I gave it a good coat of hot oil and every year since it has had a coat of oil or paint, and sometimes both. The tires are tight yet; They have not been set for eight or nine years. Many farmers think that as soon as their wagon felloes begin to shrink they must go at once to the blacksmith shop and get the tires set. Instead of doing that which is often a damage to the wheels, causing them to dish, if they will get some linseed oil and heat it boiling hot, and give the felloes all they can take, it will fill them to their usual size and tighten the tire. After the oil a coat of paint is a good thing to keep them from shrinking, and also to keep out the water. If you do not wish to go to the trouble of mixing the paint, you can heat the oil and tie a rag to a stick and swab them over as long as they will take oil. A brush is more convenient to use, but a swab will answer if you do not wish to buy a brush. It is quite a saving of time and money to look after the woodwork of farm machinery. Alternate wetting and drying injures and causes the best wood soon to decay and loses its strength, unless kept well painted. It pays to keep a little oil on hand to oil fork handles, rakes, neck-yokes, whiffletrees, and any other small tools on the farm that are more or less exposed.

## Cement for Handles.

A material for fastening knives or forks into their handles, when they have become loosened by use, is a much needed article. The best cement for this purpose consists of one pound of yellow resin and eight ounces of sulphur, which are to be melted together and either kept in bars or reduced to powder. Two parts of the powder are to be mixed with one part iron filings, fine sand, or brick dust, and the cavity of the handle is then to be filled with this mixture. The stem of the knife or fork is then to be heated and inserted into the cavity, and when cold it will be found fixed in its place with great tenacity.

## Possibilities of American Wheat.

Speaking of our gigantic crops of wheat, the *American Miller* remarks that few people, even in our own country, realize how inexhaustible our resources are for wheat growing. The total area of lands available for wheat culture in the United States is not less than 470,000,000 acres. Our entire wheat crop of the past year would not supply seed enough to sow so vast an area of land.

If the farmers of the country who own worthless dogs—curs without any breeding—could be induced to destroy them and substitute one well bred shepherd pup, not more, to each farm, the wealth of every farming community would be vastly increased in many ways. Farmers, with a little tact in getting along with a dog, would soon find the collie saving them many a step. Eager and anxious to learn, willing to do everything within his power, the young dog needs only a wise and patient restraint, an intelligent direction, to become the most useful hand on the place. The collie is an alert and discriminative watch dog, answering for this purpose far better than the heavy, sleeping, stupid, savage bull or mastiff, who is liable to attack his best friend or eat up a child.—*Ex.*

The Southern Pacific railway company proposes, it is said, to ship wheat from the vicinity of San Francisco to New Orleans, a distance of over 2,400 miles, and then send it by steamer to Liverpool at the low rates of \$9 to \$12 a ton for the entire distance. The plan contemplates a line of freight steamers of from 5,000 to 7,000 tons capacity, which can make the round trip between Liverpool and New Orleans in thirty days, carrying wheat out, bringing in coal and immigrants. To induce immigration, the fare from Liverpool to points in California is to be placed as low as \$25 or \$30, and experimental cars are being built adapted to carrying wheat one way and immigrants the other.

## "Rough on Rats."

Cleats out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

## COME TO THE SUNNY SOUTH.

Come to the Sunny South, love,  
Where the stars so brightly shine,  
Where Nature dons her gayest robes,  
And beauty seems divine.  
Come where true passion's fount, love,  
Can never shrink with drought;  
Where hearts beat fast and ne'er grow cold;  
Yes, come to the Sunny South!  
Come! Come! Come to the Sunny South!  
Where hearts beat fast and ne'er grow cold;  
Yes, come to the Sunny South.  
Come to the bowered home, love,  
Where the light peeps through the vine,  
Like angel smiles, to meet the bliss  
That two fond hearts entwined.  
Come where the singing birds, love,  
Lead to each branch a mouth;  
Where songs are heard from morn till night,  
Yes, come to the Sunny South.  
Come! Come! Come to the Sunny South!  
Where hearts beat fast and ne'er grow cold;  
Yes, come to the Sunny South.

## How to Say It.

Say 'I would rather walk,' and not 'I had rather walk.'  
Say 'I doubt not but I shall,' and not 'I don't doubt but I shall.'  
Say 'for you and me,' and not 'for you and I.'  
Say 'whether I be present or not,' and not 'present or no.'  
Say 'not that I know,' and not 'that I know of.'  
Say 'return it to me,' and not 'return it back to me.'  
Say 'I seldom see him,' and not 'that I seldom or ever see him.'  
Say 'fewer friends,' and not 'less friends.'  
Say 'if I mistake not,' and not 'if I am not mistaken.'  
Say 'game is plentiful,' and not 'game is plenty.'  
Say 'I am weak in comparison with you,' and not 'I am very fast, and not 'very hard.'  
Say 'in its primitive sense,' and not 'primary sense.'  
Say 'he was noted for his violence,' and not 'he was a man notorious for violence.'  
Say 'thus much is true,' and not 'this much is true.'  
Say 'I lifted it,' and not 'I lifted it up.'  
And last, but not least, say 'I take my paper and pay for it in advance.'

## How to Obtain Eggs in Winter.

In order to get in winter time, says M. Proussin, writing in *La Basse Cour* it is necessary to have chickens hatched during the month of January, or at least in February or March. Formerly it was almost impossible to obtain broods so early, but now nothing is easier, thanks to the adoption of incubators and artificial mothers, by which means young birds are raised under glass, or, as some people call it, "under ground." Chickens hatched during the first three months of the year lay very well in winter, and their eggs constitute a valuable resource, for they never fail, although they are not so abundant as in summer time.

## Buchupaiba.

Quick, complete cure, all annoying kidney, bladder, and urinary diseases. \$1. Druggists.

The destruction of property by fire in the United States and Canada during the year 1882 reached a total of \$90,250,000. Over ten million dollars worth of property was burned up in December.

At the annual meeting of the "United States Agricultural Society" in Washington last week, Hon. John A. King was elected president, Major Ben Perley Poore secretary, William M. French treasurer, and a vice president from each State.

Death, an unwelcome visitor, takes off 50,000 children yearly from neglect or bad treatment, who could have been saved by Dr. Moffet's Teething (Teething Powders).

The report of the census bureau shows that men in the United States spend more money in dress than women. The figures are \$498,000,000 for men and \$347,000,000 for women. The average is \$45 a year for men and \$27 for women.

It doesn't follow that those who are unwilling to take the will for the deed, are willing to take the deed for the will.

Double rule of three—two is company, etc.

There is to be a new spring style of nickles coined at the Philadelphia mint, a little larger and thinner than the prevailing coin.

## SPECIAL FEATURES.

Forty years' trial has proved "BLACK-DRAUGHT" the best liver-medicine in the world.  
For sale by J. B. Ritchey, druggist.

**Cure for Croup.**  
Dr. Duncan's Cough Balsam is a sure cure for croup in children. It will never fail, is safe and pleasant. For sale by J. B. Ritchey.

Bilious fever, Remittent and Intermittent fever, malarial fever, Jaundice and many more of the liver-diseases of America have their starting point in a torpid inactive liver. Any or all of these diseases may be avoided by the timely use of Portaine, the best and most perfect Vegetable Liver medicine in the world. Price 50 cents. For sale by J. B. Ritchey.  
White's Cream White Vermifuge is the best worm-killer.

Sore eyes cured promptly with Duncan's Carbolic Ointment. It is mild and harmless. Sold by all druggists.

Cousen's Honey of Tar cures coughs and all diseases of the throat and lungs. One trial of it will disarm prejudice, and convince the sufferer that it is all that it claims to be, viz.: A safe and pleasant antidote for diseases of the throat and lungs, and never-failing remedy for coughs and colds. Price 50 cents. For sale by J. B. Ritchey.  
White's Cream White Vermifuge is the best worm-killer. jy20 3m

**Children Cry.**  
For Duncan's Worm Syrup. It is pleasant to take and sure to have the desired effect. It is fast taking the place of all other preparations. Sold by J. B. Ritchey.

**Why Welcome.**  
What makes Floreston Cologne welcome on every lady's toilet table is its lasting fragrance and rich, flowery odor.

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" cures dyspepsia, indigestion and heartburn.  
For sale by J. B. Ritchey, druggist.

Dyspepsia and all species of indigestion, such as Sour Stomach, Vertigo, Bad Taste in the mouth and Constipated Bowels, cured with DR. DUNCAN'S LIVER AND KIDNEY MEDICINE. Sold by all druggists.

Lo! the poor Indian has his type in the many Pile Ointments and salves, which have from time to time been forced upon the market, and forced back out of the market, and out of memory by Tanners Buckeye Pile Ointment, the never-failing and only sure remedy for Piles. Price 50 cts. a bottle. White's Cream White Vermifuge is the best worm-killer.  
For sale by J. B. Ritchey.

## Good Advice.

You will prevent and cure the greater part of the ills that afflict mankind in this or any section, if you keep your stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order. There is no medicine known that does this as surely as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will keep your blood rich and pure, and give you good health at little cost. See advertisement.

## Notice to Mothers.

Dr. DUNCAN'S BLACKBERRY ELIXIR is a sure remedy for teething children and all bowel affections, such as Diarrhoea, Summer Complaint, Bloody Flux and Gripping Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, in both young and old. It is an Elixir made from the berry and root of the plant, and therefore contains all the medicinal virtues of the plant of which everyone is acquainted. Sold by all druggists.

Itching Piles cured with Duncan's Carbolic Ointment. It is unsurpassed. Sold by all druggists.

## The Safest Way.

The safest and surest way to restore the youthful color of the hair is furnished by Parker's Hair Balsam, which is deservedly popular from its superior cleanliness.

## Use Black Draught for Liver Complaint.

There is perhaps no better liver medicine offered to the public than "Black Draught." It is very salable, and country merchants will find ready sale for it when once introduced. A fresh supply of it just received and for sale by J. B. Ritchey.

"WINE OF CARDUI" cures irregular, painful, or difficult menstruation.  
For sale by J. B. Ritchey, druggist.

Try Vegetable Worm Syrup. It expels all worms from the system without the least possible injury even to the most delicate child. Try it. For sale by J. B. Ritchey. jan22tf

## School Books.

J. B. Ritchey has received a good stock of school books, and can supply country merchants at satisfactory prices.

## How She Saved Her Darling.

"I call not feel so nervous, again about baby's teething," writes a grateful mother. "We almost lost our darling from cholera infantum, but happily heard of Parker's Ginger Tonic in time. A few spoonfuls soon cured baby, and an occasional dose keeps us in good health."—Brooklyn Mother.